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## BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

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*Recent Developments in China.* Clark University Addresses, 1912.

Edited by GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE. New York: G. E. Stechert, 1913. 8vo, pp. 11+413. \$2.50 net.

In this volume Professor Blakeslee has made available a third collection of addresses on Far Eastern politics. This number does for China essentially what *Japan and Japanese-American Relations* (1912) did for Japan.

As is to be expected when the contributions of no less than twenty-three writers (most of them experts) are brought within a single cover, there is considerable variation in the character and the quality of the chapters. The reader should remember that when these addresses were prepared the Chinese republic had not yet been recognized, the "second revolution" had not taken place, the United States had not yet withdrawn from participation in the activities of the Six Power Loan Group, and the Five Power Loan had not been concluded. In referring to a few of the addresses, we shall follow what seems to us a more logical order than that in which they appear.

Mr. J. S. Thompson, in the course of paragraphs some of which would do credit to the most involved and florid school of Chinese composition, contributes as an eyewitness a number of statements of fact which throw light on the personal equation and the force of foreign influence in bringing on the Chinese revolution. Had Mr. Thompson written a year later, his estimate of Dr. Sun Yat Sen would probably have been considerably modified.

Mr. Y. S. Tsao's address on the "Relation of Returned Students to the Chinese Revolution" traces the influence of Western teaching, literature, history, and biography. He explains "the causes and circumstances which made the [Chinese] students in Japan so radically revolutionary," and tells us why the same thing did not occur with the students in Europe and America. In discussing the "Moral and Spiritual Elements in the Chinese Revolution," Rev. Charles L. Storrs lays emphasis upon "enlightenment, coming primarily through Western education"; "a new stirring and vigor of moral conscience"; a new "self-consciousness"; patriotism, imagination, and self-control. Dr.

Edward W. Capen gives a clear-cut, admirably arranged discussion of "The Western Influence in China." This is not alone retrospective, but is full of thoughtful suggestions for the future.

Major L. L. Seaman pleaded eloquently for "Fair Play and the Recognition of the Chinese Republic." Professor Hart, in a cool analysis of "The New Holy Alliance for China," put forward a powerful argument in favor of the policy, subsequently followed by the Wilson-Bryan administration, of withdrawing the support of the United States government from the Six Power Loan. He attacked the policy of the powers in connection with that loan; he hoped for and predicted the failure of the aims of this "New Holy Alliance." Mr. Willard Straight, on the other hand, presented the historical reasons and the practical considerations which in his view justified the loan policy and American participation. Mr. Straight's defense of the Taft-Knox "dollar diplomacy" is right to the point, and his review as a whole of China's loans and of the part which the United States has played in them is the best connected account with which we are acquainted.

In Dr. Honda's "American and Japanese Diplomacy in China" we discover a perverted view of the intent and scope of the Monroe Doctrine and find proposed for the consideration of American diplomats a dilemma which does not exist (p. 179). This address is concluded with two curiously contradictory and suggestive sentences (p. 180). If we were to accept both, there would be no man and no nation, not even they themselves, who could help the Chinese.

President Eliot, in speaking of the "Means of Unifying China," lays greatest emphasis upon the necessity for a strong central government. The Chinese must establish their own finances upon a firm basis. "Foreign advice is indispensable" but "it must be disinterested advice." President Eliot errs, as do most visitors to China, in his impression as to the absence of accumulated wealth. If there were only some way of bringing it to light we would find that the Chinese have practiced "woolen stocking" banking much as the world discovered in the seventies that the French had been doing.

Dr. C. C. Wang emphasizes the responsibilities which the United States should accept in her China policy. "The United States has so committed herself and is so peculiarly related with China . . . that the harm done the one is bound to be felt by the other sooner or later." He believes there is every reason to expect our mutual trade to increase greatly. The reader may well turn next to Mr. B. Atwood Robinson's discussion of "America's Business Opportunity in China."

Mr. Robinson shows what our trade has been, and outlines the practical methods which should be followed by our business men and commercial enterprises to increase and extend that trade. For much of what he urges some of our consuls and diplomats have long been pleading, and if we expect to compete with German, Japanese, and British enterprise it will be necessary that we heed the advice of these keen observers.

Dr. C. K. Edmunds gives an expert's estimate of "Some of China's Physical Needs," concluding, "the solution of Chinese physical problems depends largely on education." Mr. P. W. Kuo then tells of the "Effect of the Revolution upon the Educational System of China." In reading his account it must be kept in mind that the plans of the government as he outlines them have up to date been paper plans only. There has been change after change in the Ministry of Education, and disorder and lack of funds have made it impossible for that board to accomplish anything satisfactory. On the other hand, education under the direction of missionaries has been making great strides, as the admirable survey, "Some Recent Developments of Christian Education in China," by Dr. J. Franklin Goucher, clearly shows. Dr. Charles W. Young's address on "The Westernizing of Chinese Medical Practice" gives, in addition to an interesting study of Chinese medical methods, a most illuminating account of the work, especially in education, which is being done by foreign and Western-trained medical practitioners.

Father Leo Desmet, in telling of the "Organization and Recent work of the Catholic Missions in China," brings to our attention some facts which are little known in Protestant countries. One or two of Father Desmet's observations with regard to the Chinese people are colored by the fact that he has viewed China with Mongolia in the foreground. His statement that in East Mongolia the sum of \$6,000 is practically all that is received from outside sources for the support of "48 priests, 3 boarding-schools, 15 residences, 66 schools, and a number of catechists" might suggest a number of things to some of our mission boards.

Professor F. W. Williams, in a rapidly running history of "The Manchu Conquest of China," shows why the Mings fell and how and why the early Manchus succeeded. This sketch may well be read as an introduction to Messrs. Backhouse and Bland's recently produced *Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking*. Mr. E. B. Drew presents an authoritative sketch of the life of Sir Robert Hart, containing a thoroughly serviceable account of the genesis of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service. Miss Katherine Carr adds, in the course of an inti-

mate pen picture, to what we know of the character of the great Empress Dowager, Tse-Hsi.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland is at his worst in discussing "The Opium Abolition Question." Students of contemporary Chinese politics are familiar with Mr. Bland's chronic pessimism. It is unfortunate that a writer who does so well by certain subjects should also produce so much that evidences the cynical viewpoint and careless handling. The superficiality of certain of his contentions with regard to the subject in hand is exposed by some of the comments of other participants in the conference (see p. 210, n.; and p. 269). His adoption of Chekiang Province as a typical example of Chinese insincerity is decidedly damaging to his thesis, as the real history of opium suppression in that province shows. Chekiang was then almost, and is now entirely, free from opium production. The view that opium-smoking is a natural, appropriate, and ineradicable habit among the Chinese is, of course, simply a matter of personal opinion. If Mr. Bland were more critical in his use of materials and less given to prejudices, the student and the statesman would be more inclined than now to accept his conclusions as authoritative.

The value of these collections of Clark University Addresses would be increased if the editor would prepare or have prepared to accompany each group a general summary or critical analysis of the material presented in the addresses which it includes. The indices might, too, be made more complete. Each of these volumes contains a wealth of excellent material, and it would be a great advantage to readers and students to have it made even more readily accessible.

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*The Repayment of Local and Other Loans. Sinking Funds.* By EDWARD HARTLEY TURNER. New York: The Ronald Press Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. xxvii+536. \$6.00.

The author, who was the British accounting expert for the National Civic Federation in the investigation, made some years ago, regarding the municipal and private ownership of public utilities, has produced a most convenient work for those having to do with the details of the mathematical calculations concerning sinking funds. The first section of the book, about one hundred pages, is devoted to the simple mathematical principles underlying all problems involving the compounding